



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

of the palpus, and the size was .3 of an inch. I have from Long Island, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., adult males and females of *L. formosum*, extremely similar to the young, but little larger than Wood's specimen, and as large as *L. ventricosum*. They agree with the description throughout, black trochanters, dark bands on the legs, and in the ♂ the tibia wholly dark; a prominent vase-mark in the ♀, in the ♂ indistinct; the legs are shorter and much thicker than in *L. ventricosum*, and the ♂ abdomen is not near as conical.

**Liobunum ventricosum** Wood. This has the trochanters no darker than the dorsum, the vase-mark obscure, and the legs unbanded. The legs are much more delicate than in *L. formosum*. I have it from New Hampshire (Mrs. Slosson) and Long Island, N. Y.

**Leptobunus grande** Say. Prof. Weed (Ohio Phalangidæ) thinks *L. maculosum* Wood may be the young of Say's species; but Wood described the genitalia of his species so it cannot be young.

---

## NOTE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF *DELTOCEPHALUS INIMICUS* Say.

By F. M. WEBSTER.

Several years ago, on November 11, a number of adults were placed on young wheat plants that had been reared indoors, and hence were free from affection by insect attack. The females began at once to oviposit in the tissue of the leaves, and the young could be observed developing within the eggs, especially after they had become well advanced. Young were especially noticeable just prior to their emerging by their eyes being jet black. The young moulted a few days after hatching, and, so far as I could observe, but twice afterwards. December 22, one of the first individuals to appear moulted for the last time, and on the following day adults were out in numbers. It will be observed that 41 days were required for the development of the insect from egg to adult. It is not unlikely that the species hibernates in the egg state in the leaves of grass, though it would seem possible that it may also live over as adults. My wheat plants were kept growing in glass tubes, probably an inch and a half in diameter, and in a temperature of probably not far from 70° Fah.

Material, kept for description, has been spoiled by age and it is now impossible to describe the earlier stages from it, else such would be included in this note.